

arising usually from the first to the fourth cell of the internode. Joints light brown.

Hab. Port Jackson.

Perhaps scarcely distinct from *C. tubulosa*, Busk.

EXHIBITS.

J. Brazier Esq., C.M.Z.S., exhibited a specimen of Fossil *Bulimus senilis*, (sinistral var.) from Isle of Pines, also a new *Cardium* from New Caledonia, and a *Cypræa Bregariana*, dredged at Isle of Pines by Lieut. Heurtel, French Navy.

WEDNESDAY, JULY, 30TH, 1879.

The Vice-President, W. J. Stephens, Esq., M.A., in the Chair.

DONATIONS.

Seventh Annual Report of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia.

Compte Rendu, Societe Entomologique de Belgique, Nos. 60, 61, and 62.

Guide du Naturaliste Revue Bibliotheque des Sciences Naturelles.

PAPERS READ.

ON A SPECIES OF CORMORANT FROM CAMPBELL ISLAND.

BY F. W. HUTTON, PROFESSOR OF ZOOLOGY, OTAGO UNIVERSITY.

In June 1878, a pair of Cormorants were received at the Otago Museum from Campbell Island. They were both females, but one was adult, the other immature. These birds I described in

the Transactions of the New Zealand Institute, Vol. XI., p. 339, under the name of *Phalacrocorax magellanicus*, Gml. I find however, that they differ from *P. magellanicus* in not having the white spot under the ear, and in the bare skin in front of the eyes being blue with crimson dots, instead of red. From *P. purpurascens* Brandt, and from *P. sarmientonus*, King, the Campbell Island bird differs in having a narrow white alar band, and in the feet being flesh color, instead of brownish-yellow. I find it comes nearest to *P. nycthemerus*, if not identical with that species.

PHALACROCORAX NYCTHEMERUS, *Cab.*

Head, neck, back, rump, thighs and upper tail-coverts blue-black; shoulders, scapulars, and wing-coverts green-black, except a very narrow bar of white, formed by some of the upper wing-coverts; chin, throat, and whole under surface of body (except the neck) white; wings and tail brownish black. Head crested, a few linear white feathers above the eye and on the upper part of the neck. Irides brown. Skin in front of eye dark blue, the minute papillæ crimson, sparingly clothed with small feathers. Bill dark brown passing into orange at the base of both mandibles; gular skin bright orange. Legs and feet flesh-color, with the soles and the joints on the upper surface black; webs flesh-color, shading into black towards the margin. A narrow strip of white feathers runs along the centre of the chin pouch.

Immature.—The whole of the upper surface, neck, wings, and tail dark brown, in places glossed with greenish, no white alar bar; chin, throat, and belly white. Skin before the eye, dull orange with crimson spots; bill brown passing into orange at the base of the mandibles, gular pouch orange. Feet as in the adult, but not so pink.

Length 28 inches; extent 39; wing 10·5; tail 6; culmen 2·2; bill to gape 3·1, depth at nostrils ·52, breadth ·43; tarsus 2·4; outer toe (without claw) 3·8; middle toe 2·85; inner toe 1·85; hind toe 1·25.

The following is an analysis of the species of Cormorants belonging to the sub-genus *Leucocarbo* :

Neck black in front.

A white alar fascia.

A white ear spot—*P. magellanicus*, Gml., Magellan Straits.

No white ear spot—*P. nycthemerus*, Cab., Campbell Island.

No alar fascia—*P. bougainvillii*, Less., Peru.

Neck white in front.

A white alar fascia.

Gular pouch naked—*P. carunculatus*, Gml., Falkland Isds.

Gular pouch with a median feathered line—*P. cirrbatus*,
Gml., New Zealand and Chatham Islands.

No alar fascia—*P. verrucosus*, Cab., Kerguelen Land.

ON SOME FOSSILS FROM LEVUKA, VITI.

BY THE REV. J. E. TENISON-WOODS, F.G.S., F.L.S., &c., &c.

The Hon. W. Macleay has lately received from Mr. Boyd, of Levuka, a few fossils from the centre of the island, which have been placed in my hands for examination. I am not able to give any information as to the locality in which they are found, so I reserve any details until we are placed in possession of fuller particulars as to the deposit. I will merely note now that they are of great interest, being probably tertiary, and possibly belonging to an early formation of that period. They comprise Corals and Mollusca as follow: Corals.—1. A *Fungia*, small, thin, the base not seen. The specimen is broken, but the whole disk is not more than two inches across. As the matrix has not been cleared away the genus is not quite certain, but I have little doubt that it is a true *Fungia*, and if so it is the only fossil form we know, as the fossils formerly described as *Fungias* by various authors are known to belong to the genera *Microbacia*, *Cyclolites*, &c. The fossil is tropical in character. 2. A *Flabellum*, decidedly